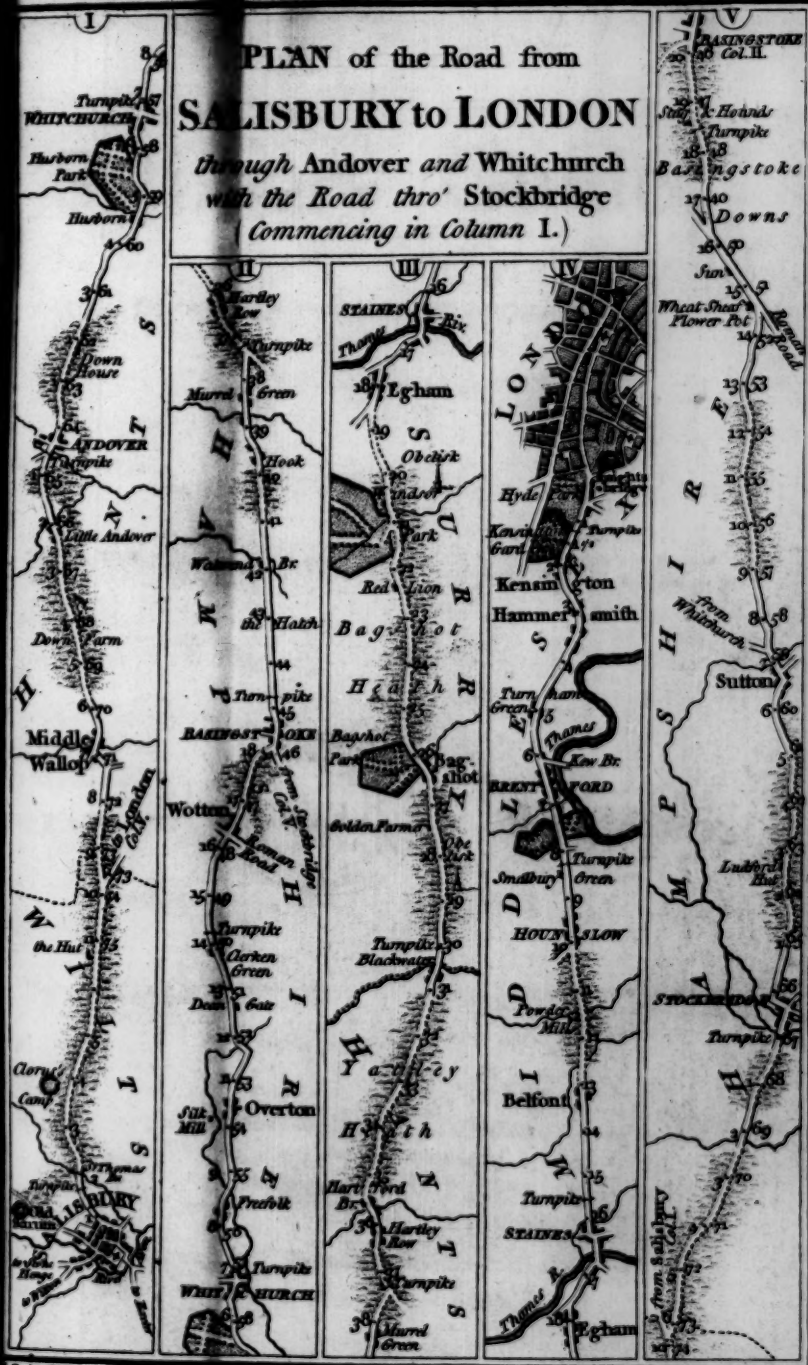


**PLAN of the Road from  
SALISBURY to LONDON**  
*through Andover and Whitchurch  
with the Road thro' Stockbridge  
(Commencing in Column I.)*







THE  
Salisbury Guide;

Giving an Account of the Antiquities of

OLD SARUM,

And of the ancient and present State of

NEW SARUM OR SALISBURY,

THE CATHEDRAL,

STONEHENGE,

SEATS OF THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,

*With many other interesting Particulars*

Very necessary to be known by every Person resorting to Salisbury  
either on Business or Pleasure.

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SIXTEENTH EDITION.

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BRITISH  
MUSEUM



## P R E F A C E.

**F**EW places in England merit a particular description more than SALISBURY, and the magnificent SEATS in it's neighbourhood. The CATHEDRAL, and the ancient and venerable remains of OLD SARUM and STONEHENGE, are also very particular objects of admiration.

To render a faithful and satisfactory account of these remarkable subjects, and to supply the Reader with every possible information, is the intention of this GUIDE.

The utmost endeavours have been exerted to gratify the curiosity of the Antiquarian, the Virtuoso, and the Traveller. To the present edition many necessary and entertaining particulars are added, and the whole rendered much more correct and complete than any preceding impression of this work.

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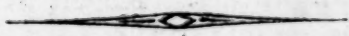
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# The Salisbury Guide.



## SECT. I.

### OLD SARUM.

**W**E find in our early writers very little recorded of Old Sarum before the year 968, at which time Edgar convened hither a Parliament (says Brompton), to consider how to provide for the safety of Northumberland against the Danish incursions. It was certainly a place of importance at this time, and after it; for when William the Conqueror made an order, that Bishops' sees should be translated from obscure villages to the best cities in each diocese, this was removed from Sherborn to Old Sarum, by Herman. This prelate laid the foundation of a Cathedral, but died before he had finished it: Osmond, his successor, was sedulous in completing the work, in procuring from all parts a learned clergy, and a variety of books; nay, so fond of letters was he, and so desirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not disdain to write out (printing not being then invented) many volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound them up, and illuminated them. According to Godwin, he dedicated his

Church, assisted by Walkelyn, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, A. D. 1092. The same author remarks that it seemed an omen of its short duration, by the steeple being the next day destroyed by lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this see in 1107, raised Old Sarum to an enviable degree of strength and splendor: the buildings (says Malmesbury, a contemporary writer) were spacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great; he particularly adorned the Church of Sarum, and added so many decorations to it, that it yielded to none, but excelled most religious structures in England. This munificence and zeal of Bishop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his fortifying and embellishing the castles of Sherborn, Devizes, and Sarum, was interpreted by King Stephen as a traitorous proceeding, as forming places of refuge and protection to the Empreſs Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

Under shadow of this, the King seized on his possessions and castles, wherein he found immense riches accumulated; this hastened the Bishop's death, which happened December the 4th, 1139. Jealous of the ambitious designs of the clergy, and resolved to curb the exorbitance of their power, Stephen deprived them of their places of strength, and conferred them on laymen, in whose allegiance he might more securely confide. Sarum he bestowed on Patrick Devereux, son to Walter Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, 1139, immediately on the decease of Bishop Roger.

The



The King was also desirous of presenting Philip his Chancellor to the see; but this both the clergy of Sarum and the Pope's Legate violently opposed: to be revenged on both, he kept the bishoprick unfilled during his life: his successor Henry II. also kept it vacant until five years before his death.

Petrus Blefensis, who was Archdeacon of London in 1160, seemed to prophesy of the removal of the Cathedral to the vale, in these words—"Old Sarum is a place exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary; a tower is there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants have for a long time been enslaved. The Church of Sarum is a captive on a hill: let us therefore in God's name go down into the level, where the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champaign fields are of a rich soil."—This was fulfilled in about sixty years after: the Earl not being able to bear an equal, nor the Bishop a rival in power, frequent contentions ensued, which at length ended in a final separation; a bull was procured for the translation of the Church, wherein the specious reason of inconvenience was assigned for this removal, rather than the real cause, A. D. 1219.

A new wooden Chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the blessed Virgin, and in a short time the work was so far advanced, that in the feast of Trinity (1225), the Bishop (Richard Poore) celebrated divine service in it, and there consecrated a cemetery.

From this time (says Godwin) Old Sarum dwindled away, and nothing remained of it when he writ, but the walls of the Castle, the ruins of which are, at present, very inconsiderable.

It appears by Dugdale's Baronage, that the Castle of Old Sarum was given, in the year 1447, to one of the Lord Stourtons, at that time Treasurer of the Household of Henry VI. It must then have been detached from the earldom, and in the crown; for upon being represented so ruinous as to yield no benefit to the King, the patent says it was granted (25th Hen. VI.) to John Lord Stourton, in fee, together with the banks, ditches, walls, and gardens thereunto belonging, to be held by fealty, at the rent of 3s. 4d. per annum. [Whether it then sent Members to Parliament, or if so, by whom chosen, does not appear]. It came again however into the gift of the crown in Queen Mary's reign, by the attainder of Charles Lord Stourton, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Hartgill and his son (who were protestants) at his own Table. We find it in the reign of James I. in the possession of Sir Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh, who was then created Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, Earl James, sold the manor of Old Sarum, in 1690, to Governor Pitt for 1500l. whose descendant, Thomas Pitt, now created Lord Camelford, has it still in possession.

We are informed by Camden, that Bishop Wyvil, by a writ at law, brought in question the  
right

right of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to the Old Castle; upon which the Earl desired to defend it by a single combat.—But Camden is certainly mistaken, as the Castle for which Bishop Wyvil obtained a writ of right, and which the Earl said he would defend by trial of combat, was evidently Sherborn Castle, as appears by his tomb in Salisbury Cathedral to this day, which Castle had been built by Roger the Bishop, in King Stephen's reign.

Hearn gives us a curious anecdote relating to this combat, as well as the order of the battle, which, though rather digressive, I shall here subjoin:—"Although in a charge and appeal of treason, the accused might challenge his accuser to wage battle, and fight body to body, yet in an appeal of right, and a defence by combat, each principal must depute a champion; preceding him however in the field or lists, where the champions were by battle to decide who had the best right to the premises on these occasions. The Chief Justice was to be always present, and much ceremony was used; a stage was erected, much like those used in these days for cudgelplying, and a Court of Justice appointed to sit at one end of the stage, to determine the cause. The dress of the accuser's champion was usually a coat of white leather, and the other red; each having his head and feet bare; and a page, or varlet, held their bastons, or staves five quarters long, while they were measured by the Chief Justice himself, to see they were equal, who at the same time, with the greatest seriousness, or-

dered each of the combatants to be searched, to see they had no charm about them. But when they came to search the Bishop's champion, they found upon him certain rolls of orisons (or short sentences from Scripture); for it seems the Bishop did not trust his cause intirely to the arm of flesh; the discovery however of this spiritual armour, occasioned the battle to be deferred to another day. In the mean time upon an interposition of King Edward III. to enquire whether he should lose any right thereby, it ended in a compromise that the Bishop should have it, paying 1500 marks to the Earl; and thus this Castle, together with the valuable manor, became once more annexed to the see of Sarum." It was however alienated in 1591 by Bishop Caldwell, and given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, upon whose attainder it reverted to King James, who gave it to Sir John Digby, his Vice-Chancellor.

On this Bishop Wyvil's tomb is still to be seen in our Cathedral, inlaid in brass, a representation of this Castle, with the figure of a Bishop in his pontificalibus, in a gallery over the portcullis, in the act of consecration, and of a champion standing before the entrance of the Castle, with his baston and shield, as if to defend his right to the same.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, gave title very early to many noble families;—Knighton stiles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Salisbury. After the conquest, William I. conferred it on Walter Devereux,

Devereux, besides large possessions in the county: by marriage it devolved to William Longespee, natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond. Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whose family it became extinct in the reign of Edward IV. Lastly, King James I. bestowed this earldom on Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh.

Leland, in his Itinerary, (which he dedicated to Henry VIII.) thus specifies the state of Old Sarum in his time: "The city of Old Saresbyri stond-  
ing on an hille, is distant from the New a mile by north weste, and is in compase half a mile and mo. This thing hath been auncient and exceeding strong, but syns the building of New Saresbyri, it went totally to ruin. Sum think that lak of water causid the inhabitantes to relinquish the place, yet wer ther manny welles of swete water; sum say that after that, in tyme of civile wars, that castelles and waullid touns wer kept, that the Castellanes of Old Saresbyri and the Chanons could not agree, insomuch that the Castellanes apon a tyme prohibited them cumming from procession and rogation to re-entre the toun. Whereapon the Bischop and they consulting togethir, at the last began a Church on their own proper soyle, and then the people resortid strait to New Saresbyri and builded ther, and then in continuance were a great numbre of the houses of Old Saresbyri pullid down, and set up at New Saresbyri. Osmunde, Erle of Dorchestre, and after Bischop of Saresbyri,  
B 4 erected



erected his Cathedral Church ther in the weste part of the toun, and also his Palace, whereof now no token is but only a chappelle of our Lady yet stonding and meyntaind [1540]. Ther was a paroch church of the Holy Rode beside in Old Saresbyri, and another over the este gate, whereof sum tokens yet remayne. I do not perceyue that ther wer any mo gates in Old Saresbyri then to, one by the este and another by weste; withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe, and yn the este suburbe was a paroch church of St. John, and yet ther is a chappelle stonding.—Ther hath been houses in tyme of mynde inhabitid in the este suburbe of Old Saresbyri, but now ther is not one house, neyther within Old Saresbyri nor withoute, inhabitid. Ther was a right fair and strong Castelle within Old Saresbyri longging to the Erles of Saresbyri, especially the Longespees. I reede that one Gualterus was the first Erle after the conquest of it." Thus far Leland.

On this we may observe, that the religious foundations in Old Sarum were of very great antiquity; the kingdom being in great confusion during the Saxon and Danish invasions, made the clergy seek for places of defence to protect them from the ravages and depredations committed by these adventurers. Nothing but such a pressing necessity could induce them to erect St. Mary's Holy Rood, the Cathedral, and another church within so narrow a compass as 2000 feet, and Old Sarum contained no more.

Let



Let us compare the preceding with the subsequent account of Old Sarum made by an eminent architect.\*

“ This ancient fortress seems to have been formed upon the extreme end or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect : from this it was separated by the removal of vast quantities of earth, and thereby reduced to the circular figure it now is. The whole work occupies a space of near 2000 feet diameter : but the ancient city stood to the south west of the Castle, and, as it were under it's ramparts. The Castle was fortified by a deep intrenchment, with a very strong wall upon it's inner rampart, consisting of flint, chalk, and rubble, cased on the outside with hewn stone, as may be seen by a part still remaining towards the north. It had two entrances, the principal towards the south east, guarded by a mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow passage. The other was to the south west, for bringing water to the garrison from the river Avon which runs through the vale below, at the distance of about half a mile.

“ Near, and towards the north of this last-mentioned entrance, are seen part of the foundations of the old Church ; likewise the traces of many other buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the Bishop and clergy. This large space was divided into parts by entrenchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the center  
of

\* The late Mr. PRICE, surveyor to the Cathedral of Salisbury, in his *Observations on that Church*, 1753.

of the large area, bounded by the preceding entrenchment, there is another inclosure, guarded with a deep entrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon it's summit the visible traces of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the south east, and of a watch-tower towards the north west, which may therefore be reckoned the citadel. Here also are discovered the foundations of ruined structures. From the said watch-tower which overlooks the Church, and that quarter inhabited by the clergy, we need not doubt, but the soldiers were more immediately troublesome, by the frequent insults, riots, and irregularities they committed ; which, added to the other inconveniencies of the place, were the reasons for the Pope granting his bull for translating the Church to a more commodious situation."

No mention is made in the preceding remarks of the founders of Old Sarum, or who gave it the form it now is of ; indeed the most plausible opinions on this head are at best but very precarious.

Roman coins have at different times been dug up here (particularly of the latter Emperors), many of which are in the possession of several gentlemen of Salisbury. From hence it may be concluded that some of those Emperors resided near this place. It is the more probable, as many of them (according to the historians of that age) were in this island, and no doubt visited this ancient Castle ; for at that period it maintained  
a Ro-

a Roman garrison ; and Johannes Sarisburiensis informs us that the Emperor Severus kept his court here.

The city of Old Sarum is as ancient as the Old Britons : nothing now remains of it but it's ruins, which have a very august appearance ; but notwithstanding, it sends two Members to Parliament, who are elected by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

A single house stands very near the above ruins, adjoining the high road, supposed by some to belong originally to Old Sarum ; but as it has no resemblance of antiquity neither within nor without, 'tis natural to conclude that it was built long since, and probably for the purpose it is now used, the entertainment of travellers.



## SECT. II.

## NEW SARUM, [or SALISBURY.]

*Market-Place, Council-House; Markets and Fairs;  
Public Amusements; Schools; Corporation; Eminent Men of Salisbury.*

FROM the time of founding the Cathedral in the vale, the inhabitants of Old Sarum began to desert their former residence, and remove from thence. No small inducement to this, was the charter of privileges granted by Henry III. to it, making it a free city, and with the same extensive immunities and liberties as Winchester enjoyed. Bishop Bingham also obtained leave to turn the western road through New Sarum, which formerly passed through Wilton, for which purpose Harnham bridge was then built.

Mr. Price, before cited, observes, the first object of the new inhabitants was to provide themselves with a corn mill, for the working of which, a head of water was indispensably necessary. This circumstance he not improbably conjectures, gave rise to those numerous little streams that run through most of the streets, which were obliged to be raised to prevent the water running into the houses; by these means alone can we account for the low situation of many old houses, in which you descend by a number of steps, as well in the Close as in the City.

City. Two of the gates leading into the Close (St. Ann's gate and the Close gate) are a further proof of this; those appear very low, while Harnham gate remains lofty; which difference can arise from no other cause, than that the soil at the two first mentioned gates has been raised, to accommodate the inhabitants of the Close and City.

#### MARKET-PLACE; COUNCIL-HOUSE.

The Market-Place is very extensive, and would form a beautiful square, but for the Council-House, which spoils the figure: this, however, in a few years will be entirely remedied, an act of Parliament having been procured for building a new Council-House, on an extensive and elegant plan; the foundation stone of which was laid on Tuesday the 16th of September 1788; an inscription was cut on the stone, specifying the date of the year. The building is now in great forwardness: it is situated at the south east end of the square.

The present Council-House is an old wooden structure, yet very convenient for the purposes it was designed for. Below are the law and crown courts; above is the council-chamber, where the city Justices meet every Monday for the determination of causes within their cognizance, and for the better government of the city: here the Corporation assemble on proper occasions. The room is spacious, and hung with the heads  
of



of many benefactors, and with a fine picture of Queen Anne, painted by the celebrated Dahl for the October club, a famous society of Members of Parliament in Queen Anne's days, who met at the Bell (now called the Crown tavern) in Westminster as long as the Queen lived; there are also some other good original pictures of Kings William, Charles I. and II. and Queen Elizabeth, who honoured this city with their presence; Bishops Burnet, Henchman, Ward, Hoadly, and Hyde the Chancellor, and of John Duke of Somerset; also of Sir Thomas White, who founded St. John's College, Oxford; Joan Poplin, Chaffin, and other benefactors to this city; there is likewise one of his present Majesty.

#### MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Weekly Markets are held every Tuesday and Saturday; and every Tuesday fortnight throughout the year, one of the largest cattle markets in the kingdom. Besides these, there are four Fairs annually—Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; Monday before old lady-day, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, for horses and pedlery; Tuesday after October 10, for hops, cheese, and onions.

#### PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

A Concert every fortnight, on a Thursday, throughout the year, at which all strangers are admitted gratis: it is well supported, and has been established above seventy years.

Two



Two Assemblies in the winter, alternately; one supported by the City, the other by the Close.

The Theatre is neat, and is visited by a company of Commedians every winter.

A Catch-club, held at the Spread Eagle, every Tuesday fortnight during the winter.

The Races are held either in the month of July or August, and continue three days; they are attended by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of company. In the evening of each day, there is a Concert or Ball at the Assembly room.

A Musical Festival every autumn in honour of St. Cecilia, assisted by the principal vocal and instrumental performers in the kingdom.

#### SCHOOLS.

There are two Boarding Schools for young ladies, pleasantly situated in the Close; also two others in the City. Likewise a Grammar School in the Close, for young gentlemen; and another in the City; with several other Schools, where writing, arithmetic, &c. are taught.

#### THE CORPORATION

Consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Law-Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, thirty Common-Council, a Town-Clerk, and three Sergeants at Mace.

The

The Earl of Pembroke, *Lord High Steward.*

Robert Freemantle, Esq. *Mayor.*

Earl of Radnor, *Recorder.*

Edward Poore, Esq. *Law-Recorder.*

John Turner, Esq. *Town-Clerk.*

*Aldermen.*

Mr. John Maton,  
William Hufsey, Esq.  
Mr. Robert Wentworth,  
Mr. Jeffery Gawen,  
William Talk, Esq.  
Mr. Thomas Dennis,  
Mr. John Gawen,\*  
Mr. John Cooper,  
Mr. James Rothwell,  
H. P. Wyndham, Esq.  
Robert Cooper, Esq.  
Mr. John Tanner,  
Mr. Rawlins Hillman,  
Mr. John Edgar,  
Mr. Joseph Elderton,  
Thomas Hufsey, Esq.  
Mr. Edward Easton,  
Mr. William Stephens,  
Mr. John Wyche,  
Mr. Thomas Long,  
Mr. Samuel Wyatt,  
Mr. James Easton,  
Mr. George Maton,  
Mr. Edward Hinxman,  
Mr. G. Y. Fort,

\* *Ranks as Alderman,  
having served the office of  
Mayor, but not residing in  
Salisbury after his mayoralty,  
was not chosen an Alderman.*

*Common-Council.*

Mr. Henry Dench,  
Mr. Abraham Froud,  
William Moody, Esq.  
Mr. Thomas Lake,  
Mr. Henry Hinxman,  
Mr. William Collins,  
Mr. Michael Burrough,  
Mr. James Goddard,  
Mr. George Hufsey,  
Mr. Thomas Wyatt,  
Mr. Robert Still,  
Mr. Richard Smith,  
Mr. Edward Ballard,  
Mr. B. C. Collins,  
Mr. Edward Baker,  
Mr. Thomas Brown,  
Mr. Henry Shorto,  
Mr. James Merifield,  
Mr. John Tanner, Jun.  
Mr. William Boucher,  
Mr. Samuel Emly,  
Mr. Henry Stephens,  
Mr. Samuel Whitchurch,  
Mr. John White,  
Mr. Edmund White,  
Mr. Thomas Atkinson,  
Mr. R. B. Wray,  
Mr. Giles Loder.

The Mayor is chosen the first Thursday after St. Matthew, and sworn into office the first Wednesday after the feast of St. Martin, at the Council-House, by the Bishop, if present ; if he be not present, by the Recorder ; and in case the latter cannot attend, by the Law-Recorder or Senior Alderman.

# EMINENT MEN OF SALISBURY.

## FRANCIS HYDE

Was born in this city, and died Secretary to the English Embassy at Venice. There being some resemblance between both places, in the circumstance of canals, it gave the wits a handle for the following epitaph :

Born in the *English Venice*, thou didst die,  
Dear friend, in the *Italian Salisbury*.

## GODWIN, Chanter of Sarum,

Flourished about the year 1256. Bale informs us that he wrote many works, particularly a book of Meditations, which he dedicated to Ranilda, an anchoress.

## WALTER WINTERBOURNE,

According to Godwin, a native of this city ; entered into the Dominican order. He was a good poet and orator, an acute philosopher, and a deep controversialist, which recommended him for Confessor to Edward I. His eminence, and the favour of that Prince, recommended him to the Cardinalate of St. Sabine. Going to Rome, to the election of Clement V. he died at Genoa, and his corps was brought to London, and interred, A. D. 1305.

## WILLIAM HOREMAN,

Was born at New Sarum, and bred at Eton ; from thence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was made Vice-Provost of Eton,  
c where

where he died in 1535. The catalogue of his works by Bale, justly entitles him to the character of the most universal scholar of his time.

### HUMPHREY BECKHAM

Was born at Salisbury in 1588. His parents would have brought him to the clothing business, had it been possible to alter his pre-disposition to another art. Humphrey was constantly shaping rude figures in wood and clay, which determined his father to apprentice him to a Mr. Rosgrave, painter and carver. These arts, particularly the last, had arrived at tolerable perfection; the church had constant occasion for croziers, crucifixes, images of saints, &c. But what animated artists, was the building of sepulchres, and the expensive decoration of monuments. Instances of this sort formerly were very common, not only in cathedrals, but in parochial churches, and in truth, many of them shew a richness of invention and a regularity of disposition that is admirable.

Charles I. made a large collection of paintings and statues, and had some taste for the fine arts, but the troubles which continued most part of his reign, prevented any improvement. At this unfavourable æra was Beckham born; and he lived to see it thought meritorious to destroy, with more than Gothic barbarity, the statues of saints and eminent men, and every remains of ancient ingenuity: no place was a greater sufferer than the Cathedral of Salisbury; numberless statues were placed in the niches on the outside of the church, and others in devout attitudes; but so  
great

great was the fury of Cromwell's soldiers, that though they indulged themselves in rapes, murders, and rapine without any remorse, they pretended to abominate a statue; even those of private families, and the brazen arms on the monuments of the deceased, were defaced and carried away under the notion of removing superstition.

Beckham now advanced in years, his genius was on the decline: the troubles of a family prevented him from attending to that walk in which he could excel: he spent the latter part of his life in obscurity, yet above want. Some time before his decease he carved his monument on the west wall of St. Thomas's Church; it represents the Lord appearing to the Shepherds, and also some other parts of Scripture. The design, execution, and perspective are not inconsiderable for the hand of untutored nature.

#### HENRY LAWES

Was the son of Thomas Lawes, a Vicar Choral of Salisbury Cathedral. He was educated, with his brother William, under Giovanni Coperario, (supposed by Fenton, in his *Notes on Waller*, to be an Italian, but really an Englishman, under the plain name of John Cooper) at the expence of Edward, Earl of Hertford. In the year 1625 he became a Gentleman of the Royal Chapel, and was afterwards of the Private Music to King Charles I.—In the Bishop's Palace there is a portrait of him, marked with his name, and *Ætat sue* 26, 1622. It is not ill painted; the face and ruff in tolerable preservation; the drapery



(a cloak) is much injured.—For a more particular account, the curious reader is referred to Warton's *Note on Milton's Sonnet, addressed to Lawes*.

### THOMAS CHUBB,

A most extraordinary person, was born at East Harnham, half a mile from Salisbury. His parents were but in indifferent circumstances, and could give him but little education.

Whatever time he could spare was devoted to reading, by which he acquired a tolerable knowledge of many parts of science, though he never went to the bottom of any. In imitation of the London societies or disputing clubs, he formed one in Salisbury, in which the Scriptures were read, and every one delivered his sentiments freely on such points as occurred. The Trinitarian Controversy then under debate between Clarke and Waterland, was taken cognizance of by Chubb's theological club; their president seemed to enter into the subject so thoroughly, and to explain this abstruse mystery with so much ease and perspicuity, that the rest of the members desired him to commit his sentiments to writing; this he did, and afterwards published them under the title of *The Supremacy of the Father Asserted*. This piece astonished the public; here was close reasoning, great perspicuity, and good language; it recommended him to the knowledge of several men of fortune, and made him admired by all.

He died in 1747, in the 68th year of his age.

[For more minute memoirs of these and other Eminent Men of Salisbury, see *The History of Old and New Sarum*.]

SECT.



## SECT. III.

*Churches and Charitable Institutions.—The See of Salisbury.*

## ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH.

**A**T the north east end of the city a College and Church was founded by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, in the year 1268. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Edmund, and consisted of a Provost and twelve Secular Canons. Upon the monastical dissolution it was vested in the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it with the right of patronage of the Church of St. Edmund, for ever, to William Saintbarbe, to be holden of the said King as of his manor of Ludgershall, by fealty only, in free socage and not in capite, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever.

It is remarkable that this William Saintbarbe, though a layman, was, at the dissolution, Provost of the said College: in the grant he is stiled Esquire, and it is there mentioned that he was appointed to the Provostship by the express order of the King.

In the year 1549 the College was released by William Saintbarbe to John Becketingham, who sold it in 1576 to Giles Estcourt, in whose family it continued till the year 1660, and it was then transferred to Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. in whose posterity it still remains.

This Church is now in the gift of the Bishop, and supported by subscription, but by what means, or at what time the right of presentation was lost to the College, is not known.

In the *Antiquities of St. Edmund's Church*, printed in 1719, are the following particulars :

“ On the south side of this Church, in a Window, was a remarkable piece of Painting, which, for it's singularity, and having made a considerable noise in the world, deserves a description.

“ In this Window were finely represented the Six Days Work of the Creation, in four different lights or partitions. In several parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red vests, like little old men, the head, feet, and hands naked ; in one place fixing a pair of compasses on the sun and moon. In other parts were some blunders committed in point of chronology, as, the Godhead was figured creating the Sun and Moon on the third day, whereas it should be the fourth ; and the Trees and Herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third ; the Fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth ; and the Creation of Man (from whose side the woman rises) on the fifth, instead of the last ; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep.

“ The superstition of this piece raised the indignation of Henry Sherfield, Esq. Recorder of the city of Sarum, who irregularly and violently broke this Window in a fit of enthusiasm, for which he was summoned into and tried in the Star-Chamber, February 6, 1632, fined 500l. and

and to acknowledge his offence before John, Lord Bishop of this diocese, and such persons as he should think fit to have present."

In the same *Antiquities* is the following account of the conventual seal of this College: "It is a square figure of brass; on it are represented figures of a Bishop, perhaps the founder, in cathedra, lifting up his right hand in a posture of benediction, and a cross in his left, under a canopy; and under his feet a priest on his knees, holding his hand closed in a devout posture; on his right hand, in an escutcheon, are three stars of twelve points each; on his left hand, in another, is a chevron between three castles. To what family the first coat belongs I cannot discover; likely to some benefactor: the second unquestionably belongs to the name of Wyle, and therefore may be fairly supposed to have been the founder's, Walter de la Wyle; round it is this inscription,

*S. Coe. Collegii Con. Edmundi Nove Sar.*

that is, the common seal of the conventual College of St. Edmund, New Sarum."

As some workmen were levelling the gardens of the College in the year 1771, they discovered the mouldring bones of near thirty bodies, some umbones, or central pieces of ancient shields (made of iron and of a conical form), with thin brass bandages affixed to them, by which bandages the wooden shields were firmly secured to the arm within; a large iron sword, and the heads of several pikes or lances of the same metal.

The remains of the wood-work of the shields are still visible ; but while the iron is so corroded by age that it may be easily crumbled between the finger and thumb, the brass is as pure and as perfect as when it was first composed.

It is supposed that these are the remains of a battle fought between Cynric, King of the West Saxons, and the Britons, who were, after a bloody slaughter on both sides, defeated by him in the year 552. This victory was of the greatest consequence to the West Saxon kingdom, as it brought into the possession of Cynric the capital British fortress of Sorbiodunum, now called Old Sarum.—In order to commemorate this action, Mr. Wyndham has erected an urn on the spot, with this inscription on it :

*Hoc in campo, Cynricus, Occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Britannos adeo gravi hominum strage profligavit, ut vicinam urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expugnaret. Hujus cladis indicio sunt, armorum rubigine, nec non ossium putredine confectorum, insignes reliquiae, nuper hic in apricum erutae.*

*Ne loci saltem memoria periret, hæc ritè dedicatur urna, A. D. 1774.*

## ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH

Was built as a Chapel of Ease to the Cathedral, by Bishop Bingham, 1240 ; it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyred in the reign of Henry II. as the monkish writers pretend, for supporting the rights of the Church against the encroachments of the King.

It

It may appear remarkable to those who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical history, that this Church, as well as the Church of St. Edmund (both erected about the same period), should be dedicated to two modern saints, each of whom had signalized himself in opposing the regal power of this kingdom. Every one is informed of the resistance that St. Thomas à Becket made against Henry II; but it is not so well known that St. Edmund, who had been formerly Treasurer of the Cathedral of Old Sarum, was appointed to the see of Canterbury by Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1234, in violation of a prior election of the Monks of Canterbury, who had chosen a man in every respect agreeable to Henry III. It might be foreseen that the new Archbishop could not expect to continue peaceably or unmolested in his high station, and therefore, possibly apprehensive of the same destiny which had awaited his predecessor Becket, he prudently chose, by a voluntary banishment, to retire to the Continent, where he ended his days at Soissons in France, in the year 1242. His *virtue* however, though of a less intrepid complexion than that of St. Thomas à Becket, was, within the short space of six years after his decease, rewarded by Pope Innocent with a canonization, and, within twenty-four years, with the dedication of the church formed by Walter de la Wyle. — *Sic itur ad astra.*

This Church is a large and beautiful pile, 138 feet long within the walls, and 70 feet broad, consisting of a spacious body, two aisles, three chancels,



chancels, and a vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned tower, 30 yards high to the top of the stone work; the finishing above that is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells (with a set of chimes), whose tenor is 4 feet 6 inches diameter. On the east side of the tower is a dial of near 10 feet square, with quarter jacks under it; and on the south side are two figures standing in niches, the one representing St. Thomas à Becket, with his crozier, staff, and mitre; the other, the Virgin Mary with our Saviour in her arms, which is the arms of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

The perpetual cure of St. Thomas is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and supported by subscription.

### ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH

Is situate at the east end of the city; the patronage of it belongs to Mr. Wyndham, and it is also supported by subscription.

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### HOSPITALS.

Trinity Hospital (in Trinity-street) was founded in the reign of Richard II. for twelve men, who are each allowed 2s. 10d. per week. The Mayor for the time being his master.

Bricket's

Bricket's Hospital (in Exeter-street) was founded in the year 1519, for six widows, who are paid 2s. per week each. There is a legacy to this hospital of 3l. payable every May-day. All vacancies are filled by the Mayor for the time being.

Eyre's Hospital (without where Winchester gate formerly stood) was founded in the year 1617, for six men and their wives. Their pay is 2s. 6d. per week.

Aldersey's Hospital (in Winchester-street) was founded in the year 1683, for six women, whose pay is 2s. per week each. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

Taylor's Hospital (in Bond-street) was founded in the year 1698, for six men, who are each paid 2s. 10d. per week. This hospital is in the gift of the Corporation of Salisbury.

Froud's Hospital (in Bond-street) was built in the year 1750; it supports six men and six women, allowing them 3s. 6d. per week. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

### LEGACIES.

Three houses in St. Ann's Street, in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin, the legacy of Mr. Sutton. No pay.

Six houses in Culver-street, supposed to be a donation from Bishop Poore ; also in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin. No pay.

In Bedmin-street are about twenty houses, given by Mrs. Marks, formerly an inhabitant of this city; in the gift of Mr. Edwards. No pay.

### INFIRMARY.

This structure owes it's origin to the munificence of the late Lord Feversham. He bequeathed the sum of 500*l.* to the first public charity of this kind that should be set on foot in the county of Wilts. To so benevolent a purpose the nobility and gentry gave every possible encouragement, and the subscriptions arose in a short time to a considerable sum. The Infirmary was soon afterwards built.

To be the cause of administering relief to the afflicted, by the various means held forth by so excellent an institution, must be a pleasing reflection to the mind of every one who becomes a subscriber to this charity.

In the front of the building, near the top, is the following inscription, engraved in white stone :

General Infirmary, supported by Voluntary Contribution.

1767.

## THE SEE OF SALISBURY.

This see hath undergone many alterations, from the time it was first established, to it's final settlement in Salisbury. It's first seat was at Sherborn in Dorsetshire, and the diocese then had episcopal jurisdiction over all those counties which now constitute the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. But Wells and Exeter were dismembered from it, and erected into two distinct bishopricks in anno 905 ; and a few years afterwards another see was formed out of the remaining jurisdiction of Sherborn, and seated at Wilton in Wiltshire. But this last see, after having had eleven Bishops of it's own, was once more united to Sherborn : and soon after, the seat of the see was removed to Old Sarum, which at that time had a Dean and Canons, from the time of Henry I. Herman, the then Bishop, began to build a Cathedral Church there, which was finished by St. Osmund. Bishop Richard Poore brought the seat of the see from the hill of Old Sarum to Salisbury, where it hath continued ever since. He first began the Cathedral Church here, which was finished in the year 1258 by Bishop Bridport, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was consecrated on the 30th of September, in the presence of King Henry III. the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a great number of the nobility and prelates ; and, according to an account then delivered to the King, it had cost

cost 40,000 marks, a sum far less than might have been supposed, even allowing for the difference of the value of money.

In ancient times the Bishops of Salisbury were Precentors to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and King Edward IV. annexed the Chancellorship of the Garter to the Bishops of this see; but, in the new statutes made by King Henry VIII. this office was left solely at the King's disposal, or to a clergyman or layman; and since Bishop Ward's time, it hath continued, without interruption, to be conferred on the Bishops of Salisbury.

This see hath yielded to the church of Rome one Saint and two Cardinals, and to the English nation one Lord Chief Justice, three Lord Chancellors, two Lord Treasurers, two Masters of the Rolls, two Chancellors to the University of Oxford, and one to the University of Cambridge.

This diocese contains all Wiltshire, except two parishes; all Berkshire, except one parish, and part of another: it hath likewise several parishes in Dorsetshire (in the diocese of Bristol), it's own peculiars; making in all about 544 parishes, of which 109 are impropriations. It has three Archdeacons, viz. of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Berkshire, and is valued in the King's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d. and computed to be worth, annually, 3500l. The clergy's tenths amount to 901l. 8s.

To this Cathedral belong a Bishop, a Dean, a Precentor, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, a Sub-Dean, a Sub-Chanter, forty-five Prebendaries,



daries, six of which, being residentiary, are styled Canons; four Vicars, or Petty Canons, six singing Men, eight Choristers, an Organist, and other officers.

### THE BISHOP, DEAN, &c. OF SALISBURY.

The Bishop	—	John Douglas, D. D.
Dean	—	John Ekins, D. D.
Chancellor of Diocese		Sir Charles Gould, Knt. LL. D.
Precentor	—	Nathanael Hume, M. A.
Chancellor of Church		William Talbot, M. A.
Treasurer	—	Francis Dodsworth, M. A.
Archdeacons of	{ Sarum	William Whitworth, M. A.
	{ Wilts	Arthur Coham, M. A.
	{ Berks	Arthur Onslow, D. D.
Sub-Dean	—	James Stirling Samber, D. D.
Sub-Chanter	—	John Sellwyn, LL. B.

### THE CHAPTER.

The Dean	—	John Ekins, D. D.
Canons Residentiary	{	Mr. Precentor Hume.
		Newton Ogle, D. D.
		Walter Kerrich, M. A.
		Robert Price, LL. D.
		Charles Moss, M. A.
		Barfoot Colton, M. A.

## SECT. IV.

*The Cathedral; Spire; East Window; Monuments; Library; Custom of Choral Bishops; Chapter House; Cloisters:—The Close; the Bishop's Palace; Bishop Ward's College of Matrons.*

## CATHEDRAL.

**I**N the year 1225, Richard Poore, finding the new fabric of the Church so far advanced that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to cite all the Canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The Bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and consecrated in the new Cathedral three altars; the first, in the east part, in honour of the Holy Trinity and all Saints; the second, in the north part of the Church, to St. Peter; and a third, in the south, to St. Stephen and the other martyrs. Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, and Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, were present at these transactions; who, after some hours spent in prayer in the New Church, went down to the Bishop's house, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three Bishops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the new fabric, viz. the body of St. Osmond, with those of Roger and Joceline. Osmond was not canonized till 230 years after, in the reign of Henry VI.

We shall now proceed to a description of the Cathedral, in the words of Sir Christopher Wren, who accurately surveyed it in 1668.

“ The whole pile (says he) is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture of the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower, and a steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which on the west side only has no aisles: the main body is supported on pillars with aisles annexed, and buttresses without the aisles, from whence arise bowes, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the nave; which are concealed within the timber roof of the aisles.

“ The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole Church is vaulted with chalk between the arches and cross springers only, after the ancient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery: and this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by some later hand than that of the first architect, whose judgment I must justly commend for many things beyond what I find in divers Gothic fabrics of later date, which though more elaborated with nice and small works, yet

want the natural beauty that arises from proportion of the first dimensions ; for here the breadth to the height of the naves, and both to the shape of the aisles, bear a good proportion : the pillars, and the intercolumniations (or spaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well suited to the height of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixt with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless they are admirably good, glut the eye, as much as in music too much division cloyes the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery work, which was the ill fashion of the next following age ; our artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light ; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work ; I cannot call them pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brads.

“ These pillars shew much greater than they are ; for the shafts of marble that encompass them, seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk ; but indeed they bear little or nothing, and some of them that are pressed, break and split ; but this is no way so enormous as under the steeple, which being 400 feet high, is borne by four pillars ; and therefore, out of fear to overburthen them, the inside of the tower, for 40 feet high above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches : nor hath it  
any

any buttresses; the spire itself is but 9 inches thick, though the height be above 150 feet. Almost all the Cathedrals of the Gothic form, are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the aisles: as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading, by the bowes or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the aisles. But for the vaults of the aisles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly they have no other stay but the pillars themselves, which as they are usually proportioned, if they stood alone without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the aisles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave, should seem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of a butment inward; but experience has shewn the contrary, and there is scarce any Gothic Cathedral, that I have seen at home and abroad, wherein I have not observed the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight of the vault of the aisle."——This critical inquiry into the defects and merits of this elegant structure, by so able an hand, cannot fail of being pleasing to the curious and nice observer.

#### SPIRE.

The different style of architecture which distinguishes this beautiful ornament to the Cathedral, together with the higher part of the Tower,



from the rest of the structure, has often induced critical judges of Gothic architecture to suspect that the Spire was added to the Tower in a period much posterior to the original building; but no probable conjecture has yet been offered to determine it's proper age: the curious reader therefore we doubt not will be gratified by the following information, for which he is indebted to a gentleman of great eminence in the literary world, and from whom the public is in expectation of the *History of Architecture in England*:

“ There is a patent of the first year of King Henry VI. 1423, which recites, ‘ that the Stone Tower standing in the middle of Salisbury Cathedral is become ruinous, and empowers the Dean and Chapter to appropriate 50l. annually for it's repairs.’ This was a very considerable sum; and I think an inference may fairly be drawn, that the repair was made, and the Tower rebuilt, with the *addition* of a *Spire*. The higher and greater part of the present Tower is evidently ingrafted on work of an older and simpler construction. I suppose this new Tower and Spire to have been finished not later than the year 1429, for in that year Sir Walter Hungerford had licence from the King to appropriate the great tythes of Cricklade and the reversion of the manor of Cricklade, called *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, *to maintain the tall Spire Steeple of that fabric in repair.*”

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 205.

It is said that a consultation was once held, whether it would not be adviseable to take down the Spire [this was soon after the fall of Wimborne Spire in 1610], it being in so ruinous a state; but after some deliberation, it was resolved in the negative. Sir Christopher Wren being afterwards employed, he so strengthened it as to make that and the Tower more secure than ever.

Tour through the Whole of Great Britain,  
corrected to 1748.

The architecture of the *present* Tower and it's Spire is quite in that style of building which began to be in fashion about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The walls of the Spire at it's base is about two feet in thickness, which as it ascends lessens, till at the top it finishes at only seven inches thickness.

A neat parapet wall encompasses the whole building, and the quantity of timber in the several roofs, according to a moderate computation laid before the Lords of the Treasury in the year 1737, amounts to 2641 tons of oak.

#### DIMENSIONS

of the principal parts of the Cathedral,

	LENGTHS,	Feet.
Extreme outside from west to east	- - - - -	480
Ditto inside	- - - - -	452
From the extreme west to the centre of the tower	- - - - -	235
Ditto inside	- - - - -	217
From the centre of the tower to that of the east cross	- - - - -	96

WIDTHS.	Feet.
Extreme outside of the grand cross, south to north -	232
Ditto inside - - - - -	205
Extreme of the west front - - - - -	115
Extreme of the body, or three aisles - - - - -	102
Nave between pillar and pillar - - - - -	34
Extreme of the tower from west to east - - - - -	51

HEIGHTS.	
From the pavement to the extreme top of the spire	400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball - - - -	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower -	207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front - - -	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave -	84
Ditto to the cieling of the aisles - - - - -	38

### The EAST WINDOW of the Choir

Is a representation, in stained glass, of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, executed from a design of the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, by Mr. Pearson of Westminster, who has, in point of colouring and perspective, equalled at least any of his predecessors in this art, and infinitely exceeded them by an invention of his own, by which this Window, though 21 feet high and 17 wide, appears (except the mullions) to be a single plate of glass.

This very great ornament to the Cathedral was lately presented to it by the Earl of Radnor.

[Very considerable improvements are at present making in this beautiful Cathedral under the auspices of the late Bishop, now translated to the See of Durham, and under the direction of the celebrated architect Mr. James Wyatt.]

## MONUMENTS.

The Monuments are numerous, and some of them very beautiful : we shall mention the most remarkable.

On the south side of the east cross aisle, is the dormitory of the dukes of Somerset, with several figures of white marble, viz. a man and woman at length, he in armour, she in her robes, both praying ; and at their head and feet a person in armour, under four Corinthian marble pillars and pyramids. Under the arch is a black marble tablet, with a long inscription in gold capitals. The whole is adorned with ensigns and banners.

This monument, we are informed, will shortly be repaired and beautified by order of the Duke of Northumberland.

*Inscription on the Founder of the Somerset Monument.*

Edvardo Hertfordiæ Comiti, Baroni de Beauchamp, illustrissimi principis Edvardi Ducis Somerset. Com Hertfordiæ Procom Beauchamp et Baronis de Sancto Mauro Garteriani ordinis equestris celeberrimi sodalis Edvardi VI. Reg. avunculi gubernatoris ejusq. &c. &c.

*In English thus :*

Sacred to the memory of Edward, Earl of Hertford, Baron Beauchamp, son and heir of the most illustrious nobleman Edward Duke of Somerset, Earl of Hertford (Viscount Beauchamp, Baron of Saintmaur, Knight Companion of the most noble order of the Garter, uncle to King Edward VI. Regent and a worthy Protector

of his Realms, Dominions, and Subjects, Generalissimo of his Majesty's Forces, Lord Lieutenant and Earl Marshal of England, Governor and Captain of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey), by Anne his wife, descended from a very ancient and illustrious family.

As also to the memory of his most dear and beloved wife Catharine, daughter and heir of Henry and Frances Grey, Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, (daughter and heir to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, sister to King Henry VIII. Queen Dowager of France), and great grand-daughter to King Henry VII. (a marriage equally honourable on both sides) who after having experienced the vicissitudes of fortune, together rest in the same peace wherein they lived. This great and illustrious lady deceased on the 22d of January, 1563, leaving a singular example of virtue, piety, beauty, and constancy.

He preserved unsullied the nobility descended to him, was a man of the strictest honour, famous for his eloquence, prudence, innocence, and strictness of life; and not less famous for his virtues and accomplishments, than for the lustre of his high birth, having received his education with Prince Edward, son to King Henry; and having been employed in an embassy of consequence by James, King of Great Britain, to the Arch Duke and Duchess, he acquitted himself of the trust with the greatest fidelity and honour. His munificence rendered him illustrious at home and abroad, and though his fortune was great, he was far richer in the endowments of his mind. And having never availed himself of his power to oppress those who were dependant on him, full of honours, as of years, he yielded to nature on the 6th of April, 1621, in the 83d year of his age.

On the north side is a beautiful tomb of Purbeck stone, over which is an arch supported by four twisted Corinthian pillars and four pilasters, on the top of which are four pyramids with balls on their summits, and on the top of all is a globe, wherein



wherein is a cube. At the four corners are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, with their proper symbols. Fame has a laurel and palm-branch in her hands. Underneath are the figures of a man and a woman in full length; he is in armour, his head supported by a cushion on a head-piece, and his feet by a horse; she is in a widow's dress, and her feet on a greyhound; both hold up their hands in a posture of devotion. The inscription informs us, that it is the monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, Baronet, of Longford in this county, and Helen Snachenberg, Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, his wife, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Cæcilia, daughter of Eric, King of Sweden. She was afterwards Maid of Honour to Queen Elizabeth. She lived at Longford Castle, now the seat of the Earl of Radnor, which was built by her: here Queen Elizabeth came to pay her a visit after hunting in Clarendon Park, Saturday, September the 4th, 1574. Their son, Edward Gorges, Lord Dundalk in Ireland, built this dormitory. There are various hieroglyphical figures alluding to the inscriptions.

On the south wall, on a black marble tablet, supported by two Ionic pillars, is the epitaph of Sir Henry Hyde, Baronet, who was Envoy from Charles II. to the Porte, and resident in Greece for many years. He was beheaded for his attachment to the King, by Cromwell's party, in 1650.

On

On the south wall is a fair white marble monument, supported by two black Corinthian pillars, to Dr. John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. He was the most celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as such sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort. In his life he was most exemplary, and a lively picture of a primitive pastor: he died in 1631.

On the same wall, is a black marble monument, enchased in white, with an inscription to the memory of Mrs. Mary Cooke, and the following verses:

What duties must commend a virtuous wife,  
To God, to husband, and to parents due!  
Those, Fame reports, she practis'd all her life,  
And bids posterity believe it true;  
And that her dowries, and sweete gifts of mind,  
To her leave praise, to her leave griefe behind.  
One sonne she had, which was to her so deere.  
That while she gave him life, the dead lies heere.

1642.

Against the south wall, under an arch, lies a man in armour, and by him his lady in a black robe flowered with gold; the whole supported by two black Corinthian pillars, round which are twisted vine leaves and grapes of gold and green. On the architrave, in capital gold letters is inscribed,

SIR RICHARD MOMPESSEON, KNIGHT, AND  
DAME KATHERINE HIS WIFE.

On

On the south side of the cross-aisle is a small dormitory of curious workmanship, partly facing the choir, built by Bishop Audley; in which were formerly many images of the Apostles and other eminent Saints; but now lost.

On the ground beneath this chapel, on the north side, lies the tomb of Richard Page, the last of the Priors of Ivy Church. He was collated May 20, 1514; made Archdeacon of Colchester Feb. 16, 1518; and was afterwards Dean of St. Paul's.—The inscription is still remaining round the border, in Monkish verse, and is as follows:

Richardus tumulo	Henricus quadruplo
Pagus sepeletur in isto	Bis celebris numero
Prefes Cenobii,	Experti numen
Qui fuit Ederofi	Nobis quicunque benignum
Huic rex prebendam	Defunctum precibus
Donavit atq. --- ienam	Commemorate piis.

A. D. 1540. JA. 12.

In these verses we find a strange kind of compliment to King Henry VIII.

On the same side, on a small black marble tablet, is this inscription:

The three grave stones underneath this place, of Jo. Jewell, Robert Wivil, and Edmund Gheast, Bishops of this church of Sarum, were removed out of the choir upon the paving thereof with white marble, which was done at the charges of the Rev. Dr. John Townson, the son of Robert Townson, formerly Bishop of this church. Anno Dom. 1684.

Behind

Behind the altar, under an arch, with a closet over it, lies Bishop Blythe. [1483.]

Against the west wall of the south cross aisle, under a busto, in episcopal habit, adorned with a telescope and other mathematical instruments in relievo, is an inscription to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. He was born at Buntingford in Hertfordshire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical learning recommended him to the best preferments. He was made Bishop of Exeter first, 1661, and from thence translated to Sarum, 1667. The Widow's College (mentioned hereafter) is owing to his munificence. The Chancellorship of the Garter had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a restoration of it to the See of Sarum, to which it had formerly been annexed.

In one of the windows is the figure of a person in a gown ; it is Dr. Kymer, a physician, and Dean of this church. [1463.]

Lord Stourton, in the reign of Philip and Mary, having murdered a gentleman at his own table, with some circumstances of barbarity, forfeited the usual grace of the crown, in being beheaded ; it was ordered that he should die at the gallows. After his execution, his friends desired to have him buried in this Cathedral, but the Bishop refused, unless the silk halter in which he was executed was hung up over him,

him, as a monument of his crime: this was complied with, and remained here until a few years ago.

### THE LIBRARY

(Which formerly belonged to the Cathedral of Old Sarum) was founded by Bishop Osmond, who was remarkably fond of letters, and a great patron of learned men. It was built by Bishop Jewell, and furnished with books by his successor Dr. Gheast.

### CHAPTER-HOUSE.

This building is an octagon: the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the centre, which seems too feeble to support it. The Chapter-House, from this very circumstance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved work over the Prebendaries' stalls here, if we may judge from what has escaped the sacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for design and execution, as any this kingdom afforded.

The History of the Old Testament, beginning with the Creation of Man, and ending with the Overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, is finely represented in high relief. There is great richness of invention displayed in many of the figures; the draperies are easy, and the expression in the various countenances well imagined and executed. Noah's Ark particularly deserves attention,



tention, as also the building of Babel; and above all, the Destruction of Sodom, where we behold the city tumbling into ruins, in such a manner as gives us no small idea of the artist's abilities. In a word, the Chapter-House is extremely curious on many accounts, and ought always to be seen by those who visit the Cathedral.

Dimensions of the Chapter-House.

Out to out of the walls, diameter	- - -	78 feet.
In the clear withinside	- - - - -	58
Height of the vaulted cieling	- - - - -	52

CLOISTERS.

From the grand cross aisle of the Cathedral, you enter the Cloisters, which are very spacious, being

From out to out of the walls	- - - -	195 feet,
Area inclosed	- - - - -	140
Clear width to walk in	- - - - -	18

This last mentioned space is secured from the weather by a covering of lead exactly so wide as the walk, from which circumstance it would be a very convenient place for the recreation of infirm and superannuated persons.

The Cloisters join the Cathedral, and lead to the Bishop's Palace. Since the present alterations began in the Cathedral, the Cloister Ground has been used as a burying place for the Close.

VERSES ON SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

By the learned DANIEL ROGERS.

*Mira canam, soles quot continet annus, in unâ,  
 Tam numerosa ferunt, æde, fenestra micat.  
 Marmoreasque capit fufas tot ab arte columnas,  
 Comprénfas horas quot vagus annus habet.  
 Totque patent portæ quot mensibus annus abundat,  
 Res mira, at verâ res celebrata fide.*

Camden's Britannia Abridged, v. i. p. 163.

Attempted in English,

By the late Rev. SAMUEL ROGERS.

As many windows may you here behold,  
 As days in the revolving year are told :  
 Compute the hours that one full year compose,  
 As many marble shafts these walls inclose :  
 Nor numbers Phœbus in his annual round  
 More months, than doors within this fabric found.

By another Hand.

As many days as in one year there be,  
 So many windows in this church we see ;  
 As many marble pillars here appear,  
 As there are hours throughout the fleeting year ;  
 As many gates as moons one year does view—  
 Strange tale to tell ! yet not more strange than true.

CHORAL

## CHORAL BISHOPS.

Before we leave the Cathedral, it may afford some entertainment to add a few particulars relating to the custom of Choral Bishops.

What gave rise to this enquiry was, the discovery of a stone monument representing a little boy habited in episcopal robes, a mitre on his head, and a crosier in his hand. This, which was buried under the seats near the pulpit, was taken from thence, and placed in the north part of the nave, where it now lies, defended by iron cross-bars. Mr. Gregory, Prebendary of Winterbourn Earles, after a great deal of trouble in searching old statutes and manuscripts, found that the children of the choir anciently elected a Chorister Bishop on St. Nicholas's day; from that to Innocent's day, he was dressed in pontifical robes; his fellows were Prebendaries, and they performed every service except the mass, which the real Bishop, Dean, and Prebendaries usually did. They made processions, sung part of the mass, and so careful was the church that no interruption nor press should incommode them, that by a statute of Sarum it was pronounced excommunication for any to do so.

If the Choral Bishop (continues Gregory) died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with an answerable pomp and sadness; he was buried, as all other Bishops, in his ornaments.

At

At his feet is a monster, supposed to be a dragon, being part, perhaps, of his family arms : or, as others imagine, it refers to the words of the Psalmist, *Thou shalt tread on the lion and dragon*, meaning the Saints.

The curious Reader will, we doubt not, be amused with the following account of this strange ceremony taken from Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, v. i, p. 248 : " In all the collegiate churches of France, as well as England, it was customary to celebrate the feast of the Boy-Bishop. In the statutes of the archiepiscopal cathedral of Tullies, given in the year 1497, it is said that during the celebration of the festival of the Boy-Bishop, moralities were presented, and shews of miracles, with farces and other sports, but compatable with decorum. After dinner they exhibited without their masks, but in proper dresses, such farces as they were masters of, in different parts of the city. It is probable that the same entertainments attended the solemnization of this ridiculous festival in England; and from this supposition some critics may be inclined to deduce the practice of our plays being acted by the choir-boys of St. Paul's Church and the Chapel-royal, which continued till Cromwell's usurpation.—In the statutes of Eton College, given 1441, the *Episcopus Puerorum* is ordered to perform divine service on St. Nicholas's day *Rubr. xxxi.*—In the statutes of Winchester College, given 1380, *Pueri* (that is, the Boy-Bishop) and his fellows are permitted on

Innocent's day to execute all the sacred offices in the chapel, according to the use of the church of Sarum. *Rubr. xxix.*—This strange piece of religious mockery flourished greatly in Salisbury Cathedral. In the old statutes of this church there is a chapter *de episcopo choristarum*, and their *processionale* gives a long and minute account of the whole ceremony. Edit. *Rotham. 1555.*—This ceremony was abolished by a proclamation no later than 33 Henry VIII.—In the inventory of the treasury of York Cathedral, taken in 1530, we have *Item una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum, &c.*

Dugd. Monast. v. iii, p. 169, 170.

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## THE CLOSE,

Which was formerly surrounded with a wall, is the residence of the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and the several attendants on the Cathedral.

## THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

Few buildings have undergone a greater change, without an entire demolition, than the Bishop's Palace. From being a most inconvenient, gloomy, cheerless house, it is become one of the most convenient and cheerful.

By



By a manuscript in the possession of the late Thomas Rawlinson, it appears, that in the time of the civil wars, some of Cromwell's party sold the Bishop's Palace, with it's furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the sum of 880l. 2s. ; and the royalties of Sarum, and certain other lands, to the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum, for 3590l. 7s. 8d.

### MATRONS' COLLEGE.

This College was erected by Bishop Ward, and endowed by him with 200l. per annum, for the reception and maintenance of ten clergyman's widows of the established church. It stands near the entrance into the Close from High-Street ; is a fair, strong, regular building, and very commodious, having convenient gardens annexed to it.

Over the gate, in gold characters, is this inscription :

Collegium hoc Matronarum

D<sup>o</sup> O<sup>o</sup> M<sup>o</sup>

Humillime dedicavit

Sethus Episcopus Sarum.

Anno Domini,

MDCLXXXII.

## SECT. V.

*St. Nicholas's Hospital; Harnham Bridge;  
College of Vaulx.*

### ST. NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL,

**S**ITUATE between the wall of the Bishop's palace, and Harnham bridge, was founded by Richard Poore, first Bishop of New Sarum, for six poor men and as many women.

### HARNHAM BRIDGE.

Bishop Poore's immediate successor, Robert Bingham, built this bridge, adjoining to the above Hospital, about the year 1245.

### COLLEGE OF VAULX.

A few years after building Harnham bridge, Giles de Bridport, fourth Bishop of this city, founded this College, for a Custos (or Warden), four Fellows, two Chaplains, and twenty Scholars.

The occasion of founding this College (being a curious picture of the times) we have extracted from *A Tour through the Whole of Great Britain*, printed in four small volumes, 1748; and from *Stowe* the historian.

“ The

“ The College of Vaulx, which stood at Harnham, was built by Giles de Bridport, on the following occasion : About anno 1260, some disturbances arose at Oxford, insomuch that a great number of students left the university. Giles, Bishop of New Sarum, erected this house for the entertainment of those who would retire thither. Here they pursued their studies, and having a testimonial of their progress (from their Chancellor) in their studies, they took their degrees at Oxford. But after a few years, the violent spirits that had kept up these disturbances being dead, things returned to their old channel, and the cause for which this institution had been founded, ceasing, of course the College declined. This happened long before the foundation of Winchester College.”—[*Tour.*]

“ A little before the battle of Lewes, and about the year 1255, Prince Edward, son to Henry III. after his return from Paris, about Lent, took his journey towards the Marches of Wales, and passing by Oxford, the burghers shut their gates against him, so that he was obliged to lie at King's Hall in the suburbs. The scholars of Oxford finding themselves shut within the town, brake up the gate which leadeth toward Beaumont, for which deed the Mayor sent some of them to prison. Not long after, while the scholars were at dinner, the Mayor, at the head of the commonalty, with banners displayed, thought to have spoiled the clerks ere they were aware; but the scholars taking the alarm, got

together, and with bows and arrows, and other weapons, flew and wounded the burghers and commons, brake up many houses, spoiling the goods, and set on fire the houses of the two portreeves (William Spicer and Geoffry Henkley), on the south side of the town. Moreover, because the Mayor (Nicholas Kingston) was a vintner, they brake up the vintry and drank and spoiled all the wines, for which fact the King caused the clerks and scholars to be banished the university.”—[*Stowe.*]

Students however continued here when Leland visited it in 1540, who says “Part remain in the College at Saresbyri, and have two chaplains to serve the church there dedicate to St. Nicholas; the residue studie at Oxford.”

As the high road only separated the College from the Hospital, the Church of the College was erected on the Hospital side of the road: it was of considerable dimensions, as appears from a long regular line of arches (now walled up with bricks) which were originally included in the church.

This College was possessed of many estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire; and even so late as the year 1553, eight members of it received pensions to the amount of near 25*l.* a year.

A large folio ledger book, formerly belonging to this College, is now in the possession of Mr. Wyndham, which concludes with the following

lowing note:—" *Istum librum fieri fecit M. Simon Houchyns socius collegii vallis scolarium Sarum sumptibus suis propriis in quo continentur copiae munitamentorum pertinentium ad dictum collegium prout patebit per lectionem.*"—This Simon Houchyns was Fellow about the year 1380.

The College of Vaulx and the Hospital of St. Nicholas being thus connected, they were, at the time of the dissolution, apparently united under the care of one and the same Custos; and, all Hospitals being excluded from the forfeitures of the general doom, the Church and many of the estates that were originally granted to the College, were fortunately reserved or transferred to the Hospital, the master of which still preserves the title of Custos, and still enjoys the ancient revenues annexed to it. But as the Custos could no longer have the smallest pretensions to his habitation at the College, he prudently removed to the Hospital, where, the chancel of the old Church being thought sufficiently large for the use of that charity, the body of it was quickly converted into an apartment for himself, which the present Custos, Mr. Emily, has lately fitted up in a modern taste, and arranged into a set of very cheerful and comfortable chambers. He has also improved and ornamented the Chapel at a very considerable expence.



# SECT. VI.

*Wilton; Stonehenge; and Amesbury:  
Wardour; Fonthill; Stourhead; and Longleat:  
Tottenham;—Longford;—Clarendon.*

HAVING supplied the Traveller with the best information in our power for his convenience and amusement in Salisbury, we shall endeavour to deserve his thanks still further, by providing him with such a sketch of the principal places in this neighbourhood, as may enable him the better to regulate his excursions.

## WILTON HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE,

Situate three miles west of Salisbury, is the most remarkable seat in the county, and well known through Europe, to every connoisseur in the polite arts. The furniture is the richest that could be procured, being the productions of the greatest geniuses in sculpture and painting.

The house was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a suppressed monastery: \*  
the

\* Of this monastery the following remarkable story is told us by Goodwin:—"About this time (1290) there was a certain Knight

the great quadrangle was finished in that of Edward VI.; and Hans Holbein designed the porch. The hall side being burnt down about the year 1707, was rebuilt very sumptuously. The garden front, which is 194 feet long, is justly esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture of Inigo Jones.

The river Willy running through the gardens, is formed into a Canal before the house, with two handsome Waterfalls: it lies parallel to the road, which adds greatly to the beauty and healthiness of the place.

The fine Statues, Bustos, Paintings, &c. at this noble seat are too numerous to be here particularly described; we cannot, however, avoid noticing that much-admired painting in the great room, the *Family Piece*, by Vandyke; it consists  
of

Knight (Sir Osborne Gifford of Fonthill), who stole out of the nunnery of Wilton, two fair nuns, and carried them off. This coming to the ears of the Archbishop of Canterbury (John Peckham), he first excommunicated the said Knight, and afterwards absolved him on the following conditions: 1st. That he never after should set his foot in any nunnery, or be in company with any nun: 2dly. That he should be publicly whipt three Sundays following in the parish church of Wilton, and so likewise in the market and church of Sarisbury three other days: 3dly. That he should fast a certain number of months: 4thly. That he should not wear a shirt for three years: and, lastly, That he should not take on him the habit and title of a Knight, but wear apparel of a russet colour, until he had spent three years in the holy land." All this he made him swear to perform before he would grant him absolution.—If some of our gentlemen (continues Bishop Goodwin) were now and then thus served, they would not be so wanton as they are.

of ten whole lengths, as large as life. The two principal figures, which are sitting, are Philip, Earl of Pembroke, and his Lady; on their right hand stand their five sons, Charles, Lord Herbert; Philip, afterwards Lord Herbert; William, James, and John: on the left, their daughter Anna Sophia, and her husband Robert, Earl of Caernarvon: before them Lady Mary, daughter of George, Duke of Buckingham, and wife to Charles, Lord Herbert: and, above in the clouds, are two sons and a daughter, who died young.

On the right of the great picture, over a door, is an half length of King Charles I. and on the left over a door, an half length of his Queen, both by Vandyke. There are also many other portraits in this room by the same master, and several fine antique busts, particularly three very fine ones of Julius Cæsar, Horace, and Cicero.

From the windows of the apartments in the east front, is a view of a beautiful Lawn, planted with various trees; the River Willy and Palladian Bridge; between some fine large cedar trees, a Fall of Water; a Wood in the Park, upon a hill, on which stands an equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius upon an arch; and to the east the beautiful Spire of Salisbury Cathedral terminating the delightful prospect.

Among the great number of curiosities at Wilton House, the Geometrical Stair-case is worthy of observation, as it is the first of the kind ever executed in this country, and an admirable piece of workmanship.

The Gardens of this magnificent seat, which  
are

are chiefly on the south side of the house, are laid out with much taste and elegance. An arm of the river is brought in a canal through one part of them; and over it is erected a Palladian Bridge, which is esteemed one of the most beautiful structures of that kind in England. After crossing this bridge, you ascend an hill, from whence there is a complete view of Salisbury, and an extensive prospect over the adjacent country.

Within the last three years, several alterations have been made in the pleasure grounds, which have considerably improved and embellished the place. The river has now a more extensive direction, by which the park is considerably enlarged; the great gate has been removed and rebuilt, and the porter's lodge just within it, annexed to a neat bridge over the river, the whole forming a grand entrance to the house from the road to Salisbury.

The collection of Medals belonging to the Pembroke family is of prodigious value, and contains complete series of almost every ancient nation, in gold, silver, copper, and mixed metals. They are deposited in the Bank of England. Engravings have been made from them, and published in a handsome quarto volume, by J. Robson, London, and E. Easton, Salisbury.

It would be incompatible with the limits of this Guide, to be more particular in recounting the antiquities and curiosities of this house; especially as we can refer the Reader to an excellent account of them, illustrated with twenty-five plates, engraven by Gresse, in a manner  
which

which has received universal approbation, and published by Mr. Easton.

Adjoining to the before-mentioned mansion is the ancient borough town of

### WILTON,

Once so considerable that it gave name to the county; it stands near the junction of the river Nadder with the river Willy, three miles west of Salisbury, and eighty-seven west of London. It was once a Bishop's see, Odo, (brother in law to William the Conqueror) being Bishop of Wilton: in ancient times there were twelve or thirteen churches in it; but it is now a town of little repute, though it sends two Members to Parliament, and is the place where the Knights of the Shire are chosen. It has, however, a manufacture of Carpets, which is brought to great perfection; and being very beautiful, are sold at a great price.

### STONEHENGE.

This celebrated piece of antiquity is situate eight miles north-west of Salisbury; it has been for many ages, and still is, the admiration of those who view it. Various conjectures have been formed, as to the authors, and the use of it; however, as Dr. Stukely has examined it with greater accuracy than others, his account will, probably, be most relied on.

Inigo



Inigo Jones surveyed it many years before the Doctor, and drew up a handsome account of it, making it a Roman temple of the Tuscan order. We shall give an abstract of both, beginning with Jones's, and leave it with the Reader to judge for himself.

“ Within a trench about 30 feet broad, and on a rising ground, are placed huge stones in three circles, one within another, in the figure of a crown. From the plain it has three entrances, the most considerable lying north-east; on each of which were raised, on the outside of the trench, two stones gatewise; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less proportion. The outward circle is about 100 feet diameter; the stones of it very large—four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickness. Two yards and a half within this circle, is a range of lesser stones. Three yards further is the principal part of the work, called the cell, of an irregular figure, made up of two rows of stones; the upright ones in height are 20 feet, in breadth 6 feet, and in thickness 3 feet: these are coupled to the top by large transom stones, like architraves, which are 7 feet long, and about 3 feet and a half thick. Within this, was also another range of lesser pyramidal stones, of about 6 feet in height. And in the inmost part of the cell, was a stone lying towards the east, which measured 4 feet broad and 16 long, supposed to be the altar stone.” Thus far Jones.

When

When Dr. Stukely came to view Stonehenge, he could not find the number of stones mentioned by others. This may be true; for many people are silly enough to look on the stones as factitious, and often break off large pieces to prove it: this and the industry of country people in carrying them away for building, has greatly diminished their number. But notwithstanding all the injuries Stonehenge has received, the Doctor beheld it with rapture. The greatness of the contour, the dark parts of the ponderous imposts over one's head, the chasms of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the magnitude of every part, strike you (says he) into an extatic reverie, which none can describe, and they only can be sensible of, that feel it."

He thus determines the measure used in this work: "Take a staff 10 feet 4 inches and three quarters long, and divide into six equal parts; these are palms, the original measure. The founder's intention was to form a circle, whose diameter was to be sixty cubits; accordingly, each stone was to be four cubits broad, and each interval two cubits. Now thirty times four cubits is twice sixty, and thirty times two cubits is sixty; so that thrice sixty cubits completes a circle, whose diameter is sixty cubits: thus a stone and an interval, in the outward circle, make three squares; two allotted to the stone, one to the interval. This general design may be seen in the seven stones now remaining at the grand entrance.

"The

“ The stones of the outward circle are four cubits broad, two thick, and nine high ; on the top of every two of them are placed headstones, as imposts or cornices ; these imposts are six cubits long, two broad, and one and a half high ; the uprights diminish a little every way, so as at the top to be but three cubits and a half broad, whereby the imposts project over the uprights, both within and without. In it's perfection, the outward circle consisted of sixty stones, viz. thirty uprights and thirty imposts ; of these seventeen uprights are left standing, eleven contiguous to the grand entrance, and five imposts upon them ; another upright leans on a stone of the inner circle ; there are six more lying on the ground, whole or in pieces ; there is but one impost more in it's proper place, and but two more lying on the ground ; so that twenty-two are carried away by rude and sacrilegious hands.

“ Five cubits inwards there is another circle of lesser stones. The stones of this circle are truly parellelograms ; their proportion is two cubits broad, one thick, and four and a half high, and were forty in number : nineteen only are left, eleven of which stand in situ. The walk between these two circles is three hundred paces in circumference.

“ Having passed the second circle, you behold the cell, or aditum, which is an elipsis : it is composed of trilithons, two uprights, and one impost ; they are five in number, and still remain. Each trilithon stands independent of it's number ; they also diminish to the top, which takes off  
from

from their weight. The tenons, or mortoises, are particularly formed, being about ten inches and a half in diameter, and resembling half an egg rather than an hemisphere, and so, effectually, keep both uprights and impost from luxations.

“ The whole number of stones is thus computed : The great oval consisted of ten uprights ; the inner, with the altar, of twenty ; the great circle, of thirty ; the inner, of forty : these, with five imposts of the great oval, thirty of the great circle, and some more broken and scattered, completed the temple, making in all one hundred and forty stones.

“ In the reign of Henry VIII. a tin tablet was found here, inscribed with strange characters. This was lost, which if understood, might have discovered something curious.

“ The barrows round this monument are numerous and remarkable, being generally bell fashion ; yet is there great variety in their diameters, and their manner of composition. These were single sepulchres ; as appeared from many that were opened. On the west side of one was an entire segment, made from centre to circumference ; it was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk of about 2 feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence appears the manner of making these barrows, which was to dig up the turf for a great way round, till the barrow was brought to it's intended bulk ; then, with the chalk dug out of the surrounding ditch, they powdered it all over. At the centre was found a skeleton perfect, of a

rea-

reasonable size, with the head lying northward. On opening a double barrow, the composition was thus: After the turf was taken off, there appeared a layer of chalk, and then fine garden mould. About 3 feet below the surface was a layer of flints, humouring the convexity of the barrow; this being a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mould, in which was inclosed an urn, full of bones: the urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into small pieces; it had been rudely wrought, with small mouldings round the verge, and other circular channels on the outside: the bones had been burnt; the collar-bone, and one side of the under jaw, were entire. There was a large quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones, as beads of divers colours, many of them amber, with holes to string them; and many of the button sort, which were covered with metal."

Doctor Stukely observed, half a mile north of Stonehenge, and across the vale, an hippodrome, or horse course; it is included between two ditches running parallel east and west; they are 350 feet asunder: the course is 10,000 feet long.

The ingenious Dr. Smith, in his publication intitled *Choir Gaur*, endeavours to prove that Stonehenge was used by the ancient Druids for astronomical purposes, and that it still marks the summer and winter solstices.



The curious Reader is referred to the opinion of an intelligent Traveller, in regard to the different systems on Stonehenge, and the preference which he gives of that stupendous fabric, over the similar remains of antiquity, which he met with in Sweden and Denmark.

Coxe's Travels into Poland, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, last chapter.

## AMESBURY HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY,

About a mile and half from Stonehenge.

This seat was designed by Inigo Jones, and finished by his scholar Webb, upon the scite of the old Abbey, part of which still remains. The Gardens are very beautiful ; through them the river Avon sweetly meanders, which adds an enchanting richness to the scene. Over the river is built a bridge, with a delightful room in the Chinese taste.

Here, in this happy retreat, the late Duke and Duchess of Queensberry passed their time in that calmness and innocence which constitutes true felicity. And while others were in pursuit of places and pensions, the Duke and his noble Consort were dealing out their beneficence to the indigent, and rivalling each other in acts of humanity.

This illustrious pair patronised the modest Gay, and at last paid a singular regard to his memory,

mory, by erecting a monument in Westminster Abbey. On this occasion, says Pope,

Of all thy blameless life, the sole return,  
My verse, and Queensb'ry weeping o'er thy urn.

The House is at present occupied by Sir Elijay Impey.

Adjoining to Amesbury House is the town of

### AMESBURY,

Distant eight miles north of Salisbury.

Dr. Stukely thinks it probable that Amesbury (or Ambresbury) took it's name from its vicinity to Stonehenge, which was originally called Ambres, or Main Ambres, signifying anointed or consecrated stones. Others say it took it's name from Ambrosius, a British King, who founded a Monastery there, with three hundred Monks, to pray for the souls of two hundred and seventy-one noble Britons murdered there by the treachery of Hengist the Saxon Chief, the guest of King Vortigern.

Queen Elfrida, to expiate the murder of Edward the Martyr, her son in law, also founded a Monastery there in 980. In the reign of Henry II. 1177, the Nuns were expelled for incontinence, and others from Font Everaud in Normandy introduced in their stead. Queen Eleanor, mother to Richard I. was confined here

by her royal Consort. This Monastery continued in a flourishing state till the Reformation, when it shared the fate of other monastic institutions.

The town is pleasantly situated near the river Avon, and has the appearance of antiquity.



## WARDOUR CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF LORD ARUNDELL,

About sixteen miles south-west of Salisbury.

This magnificent house was lately finished under the direction of Mr. Payne. In point of grandeur, and beauty of situation, it is scarcely to be equalled by any in this island.

The Stair-case is very remarkable ; it rises in the centre of the house from an octagon of 45 feet in diameter, and is enlightened by a noble sky-light dome : this Stair-case is, perhaps, the finest in Europe, and an original in this country.

Here are a great number of fine paintings, particularly *Christ taken from the Cross*, by Coreggio ; and some curiosities.

The entrance from Shaftesbury is wild and picturesque ; and the various prospects this situation affords, being on an eminence, are pleasing beyond description.

About

About three quarters of a mile distant, stand the Ruins of the

## OLD CASTLE,

Which was originally possessed by the ancient family of Martins, of whom Lawrence S. Martin was Knight of the Shire for Wilts, 34 E. III. Afterwards it passed by divers successions through the noble families of Lovel, Touchet, Audley, and Willoughby of Brooke, to Sir John Arundell, Knt. who bequeathed it to his youngest son Sir Thomas Arundell, whose son Thomas was created by King James I. Lord Arundell of Wardour. He had before been made a Count of the Roman Empire by the Emperor Rhodolph II. for his valiant behaviour against the Turks in besieging the Water-town near Gran; but the English Peers denying him any place or respect upon account of his foreign honour, the King made him a Lord, the ceremony of his creation being performed at Greenwich.

In the civil wars, Blanch, daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester, the Relict of Thomas, Lord Arundell, who died in the garrison at Oxford, attending King Charles I. held out this Castle with only twenty-five men, against the Parliamentary army of thirteen hundred, and surrendered at last upon honourable terms; but in violation of them she and her children were imprisoned, and her house and parks damaged to the amount of 25,000l.

## FONTHILL HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF W. BECKFORD, ESQ.

Is fourteen miles west of Salisbury, and is an object worthy the attention of the curious. About thirty years ago the house was, by an accidental fire, burnt down in three hours; all the rich furniture was consumed, together with an organ, valued at five thousand pounds. The whole loss was estimated at thirty thousand pounds, and only six thousand were insured. However, it has since been rebuilt, in an elegant and fashionable style.

The surrounding Plantations are very beautiful, and the Gardens well laid out.

## STOURHEAD,

THE SEAT OF SIR R. C. HOARE, BART.

About twenty-five miles west of Salisbury.

This mansion, though not large, has an air of grandeur, and is well adapted both for pleasure and convenience. Two handsome wings are now adding, the one for an elegant library, the other for the reception of select original pictures, of which there are some excellent ones in this collection. The hall is a cube of 30 feet; the proportion and ornaments of the superb dining room (45 feet long by 30 wide and 30 high) are very striking, the whole being uniformly finished in



in a very chaste style. In this house, there is a costly Cabinet, formerly belonging to Pope Sixtus V. and meriting the attention of the curious. It is adorned with many portraits in wax of the *Peretti* family.

The Gardens, so justly celebrated, are extensive, and were first designed and executed by the late Henry Hoare, Esq. grandfather of the present possessor, who has made and is still making many capital improvements. The hills, richly cloathed with tufted woods and diversified with the verdure of sloping lawns, form a beautiful contrast to the noble expanse of water in the vale below, over one part of which the Palladian Bridge of a single arch, is no small addition to the many fine objects in the scene. The Pantheon and circular Temple of Apollo are the principal buildings. The former, among other statues, contains a *Ceres*, in the best taste of antiquity, and a *Hercules*, that does honor to modern times, being a *chef d'oeuvre* of that great sculptor, Michael Rysbrach. We must not omit noticing the picturesque situation and effect of a small Doric Temple that peeps from the wood, overhanging one part of the lake. The Temple of the Nymph or Grotto is justly esteemed one of the first in its kind, and cannot fail of being ever admired for the singular simplicity of its structure and accompanymments. The venerable River-God first meets the eye at the end of the souterrain, resting on his ever-flowing urn in gloomy majesty within a Cavern, most naturally suited to the repose of such a deity. The same may

truly be said of the figure of the Sleeping Nymph (after the antique *Cleopatra*) which next opens to view. A perpetual pellucid Spring, that murmuring falls over her rocky bed, has quite effaced the following well applied charming lines, formerly legible on the pedestal :

“Hujus Nympha loci, sacri custodia fontis,  
Dormio, dum blandæ sentio murmur aquæ.  
Parce meum, quisquis tangis cava marmora, somnum  
Rumpere, five bibas, five lavere, tace.”

Mr. Pope's translation is now on the marble margin of the basin, the water in which occasionally serves for a cold bath :

Nymph of the Grot, these sacred springs I keep,  
And to the murmur of these waters sleep.  
Ah, spare my slumbers, gently tread the cave,  
And drink in silence, or in silence lave.

No stranger should neglect making the tour of the Terrace and Alfred's Vale, a circuit of seven miles. On the former stands Alfred's Tower, a triangular brick building, 150 feet in height, from whence there is a most extensive prospect in every direction, but particularly westward. The Bristol Channel is plainly seen, and in clear weather, even the Devonshire hills and the mountains in Wales, are discernible. Opposed to the vast features and extended variety of nature that fill the eye on this elevated spot, the ombrageous tranquillity, that immediately succeeds in the winding circuit of the vale, amidst thousands of evergreens, cannot but create the

the most pleasing sensations. On an eminence within this vale, bosomed high in firs, the little sequestered building, called the Convent, presents itself. Proceeding two short miles more, the Stranger may return to his neat commodious inn in Stourton village, and will leave these Elyfian Fields, we doubt not, with great regret.

The parish Church, is a small but ancient Gothic edifice, within which are some Monuments well worth visiting.

## LONGLEAT,

THE SEAT OF LORD WEYMOUTH,

Is twenty-four miles from Salisbury, and five from Warminster. It is an ancient magnificent structure.

Camden calls it a "well contrived and splendid house : " It has four fronts, with a quadrangle in the centre. It was begun building in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1567, by Sir John Thynne (whose original family name was Botteville), and was thirteen or fourteen years building. The house and gardens were much improved by Sir James Thynne ; who magnificently entertained King Charles II. here in 1663 ; but dying without issue, was succeeded in his estate by his brother Thomas Thynne, who married the beautiful heiress of the Earl of Northumberland, for whose sake, his rival Count Coningsmark hired three  
ruffians

ruffians to shoot him in his coach as he passed near Charing Cross, in the manner as represented on his fine tomb in Westminster Abbey.

This noble pile is esteemed the most regular building in the kingdom. The apartments are numerous, spacious, and elegant. In the third story is a large gallery, and in the same a Library, where may be seen a curious ancient charter of Baldwin, one of the Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy to the . . . . . The front of the house is 220 feet long, adorned with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture, and their proper pedestals.

Here are many valuable Pictures, among which is a full length figure of the famous Earl of Essex, who was beloved and boxed on the ear by Queen Elizabeth, and at last beheaded by her order. He is drawn with a red bushy beard, and is dressed in white sattin from top to toe, which makes his appearance altogether very striking.

In one of the gardens of this seat is an Aviary almost as large as Salisbury market-place, and supposed to contain upwards of eight thousand Birds, of all denominations, from the most scarce and valuable to the most insignificant.

Longleat Park is now made one of the finest parks in the kingdom, and reckoned to be twelve miles round. From the hills you have a view of some most beautiful landscapes of the adjacent country.

## SAVERNAKE FOREST,

Situate between Marlborough and Newbury, is about twelve miles in circumference, well stocked with Deer, and rendered delightful by the many vistas cut through the woods and coppices with which it abounds. Eight of these vistas meet like so many rays of a star in a point near the middle of the forest, where the late Earl of Ailesbury (to whom it belonged) erected an octagon tower, whose sides correspond with the vistas, through one of which you have a view of

## TOTTENHAM PARK,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF AILESBUURY.

This is a stately edifice, erected after the model and under the direction of our modern Vitruvius the Earl of Burlington, who to the strength and convenience of the English architecture, has added the elegance of the Italian. The house has four towers and four fronts, each differently beautified ; to which are now added four wings, in which are rooms of state, a noble and capacious Library, containing a collection of several thousand volumes in all languages, especially the modern. The beauty and delightfulness of the buildings are much augmented by the large Canals, the spacious and well planned Walks, with which it is surrounded.

LONG-



## LONGFORD CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF RADNOR,

Is situate three miles south-east of Salisbury, and was formerly a place of some strength, the only approach to it having been by a draw-bridge over a deep mote supplied by an inlet from the river Avon.

It was built by the Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, and was occasionally Queen Elizabeth's residence, when she took the diversion of hunting in Clarendon Park, which is very near this seat.

In the civil war it was a garrison for the King, and surrendered, upon articles, to Oliver Cromwell, as appears by his letter on that occasion to Speaker Lenthall, published by order of the House of Commons. It has since undergone so many alterations, that nothing remains but its form, which is very singular, being a triangle flanked with large circular towers, inclosing a court of similar shape, angled by three turrets containing stone stair-cases. The apartments are commodious, though not large, elegantly fitted up and furnished. The Pictures are numerous, and (we may say) shew the judgment of the collectors, for some of the first and most admired productions of the celebrated schools of painting are to be here seen; among which are the *Morning and Evening* of Claude Lorain; the *Passage of the Red Sea*, and the *Adoration of the Golden Calf*, by  
Nicho-

Nicholas Pouffin; *St. Sebastian*, the joint performance of Michael Angelo and Sebastiano del Piombo; and the *Holy Family*, by Ludovico Carrachi.

Here is a most perfect piece of workmanship in steel, A CHAIR, executed at the city of Augs-  
burgh, and presented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. about two hundred years since: it contains the History of the Roman Empire from it's Rise, after the Destruction of Troy, through a long succession of ages, in a great number of compartments in miniature, of wonderful accuracy and execution, the greater part of which are easily distinguished by the classical spectator. This Chair was placed by the Emperor at Prague, where it remained till the siege, and sacking of that city, in the last century, by the famous Gustavus Adolphus, who carried it with him into Sweden, from whence it was brought to England by Gustavus Brander, Esq. from whom his Lordship possesses it. It is in high preservation, and a very striking instance of the perfection, in so early times, of an art for which the inhabitants of Augsburgh are noticed by historians as still remarkable.

One of the rooms of this seat is hung entirely with Tapestry, which for excellence of workmanship, and beauty of the various colours it displays, is judged to be unrivalled.

The Gardens and Park are laid out in a modern taste, and afford many pleasing scenes, being well wooded and watered.

## CLARENDON PALACE.

Two miles east of Salisbury, stand the Ruins of this ancient Palace, famous for the Constitutions enacted there in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1164. It is now vulgarly called King's Manor. Dr. Stukely informs us that this Palace was built by King John ; but he is greatly mistaken ; the Constitutions of Clarendon are of an older date than his reign by thirty-five years ; for in the pipe-rolls of Richard I. John's immediate predecessor, we find,

“ For the carriage of the King's wine from Clarendon to Woodstock, 34s. 4d.”

There is still extant in the records in the Tower a Letter of King John's dated from Clarendon, to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, which for it's curious contents we shall here subjoin :—

“ *The King, &c. to the Mayor and Sheriffs of London.*

“ We command you, that by the oversight of the priory of the Holy Trinity, and my liegemen of the city of London, ye cause certain corn to be bought by our free ferme, and thereof to make bread, so that four loaves be worth a penny ; and that ye cause also certain meal to be made to make porrege thereof ; and from the day of receiving these our letters ye feed at London 300 poor people, to the day of the Assumption of our Lady, so that every one of them have daily one loaf, and so much pottage made of the said meal and herbs, while herbs may be found, and when they cannot

cannot be gotten, ye make so much pottage of beans or of peason, whereby they may be sustained, that they perish not, and it shall be allowed you at our Exchequer.

“Witness myself at Clarendon, the 2d day of May, in the 5th year of our reign.”

Another letter was written, under the same form, to Hugh Neville the Sheriff of Wilts, to feed 100 poor at Marlbeirig.

Leland's Collectanea.

Henry III. expended 526l. 16s. 5d. in additions to Clarendon Palace; and there is a remarkable circumstance in the thirty-ninth pipe-roll of this King, viz.

“For making and carrying thirty thousand shingles for the roofing of the King's Palace at Clarendon, 6l. 1 mark.”

This shews what œconomy was followed in the lay architecture of these times; for while immense sums were expending on the magnificent Cathedral of Salisbury, and while the roofs of that church were protected by lead, the King's Palace was covered only with shingles, or a kind of wooden tiles.

In all probability, Henry III. with his court, attended the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral from this Palace, A. D. 1258.

The Canons of Ivy Church in this neighbourhood had pensions from this King for assisting in the Royal Chapel of Clarendon.

A Par-

A Parliament was also summoned to meet here by Edward II. A. D. 1317, but the dispute between the King and the Barons was then so violent, that nothing of moment was transacted.

In the year 1357, the Plague being great in London and many principal towns in the kingdom, King Edward III. spent his summer at Clarendon. John, King of France; David, King of Scots; the Earl of Ewe, the Lord Tankerville, the Lord Charles de Valois, and several other of his noble prisoners, were there also, and went often a hunting with the King in Clarendon Park.

Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, was born here: he was put to death by Henry IV. for an insurrection in favour of Richard II. [*Stowe.*]

As we hear no more of this Palace from history, we may suppose that it began soon after to be neglected, and, consequently, to decay; for we now see no more of it's former grandeur, than a few flinty walls and large heaps of rubbish.

About a mile from the above Ruins, is

## CLARENDON HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF GENERAL BATHURST,

Pleasantly situated, and surrounded by a very extensive Park, stocked with a great number of Deer.



## IVY CHURCH,

Before-mentioned, is situate on the south-west angle of Clarendon Park, and that there was a Monastery of a Prior and four Canons founded by Henry II.

Leland, who flourished in the time of Henry VIII. takes notice that a written book of twenty leaves was found, covered with a stone, in digging for a foundation at Ivy Church near Salisbury, but he does not inform us of what subject it treated.

In a note also in his *Collectanea*, the following circumstance is recorded from the *Bibliotheca Eliotæ* :—

“ About thirty years past, I myself beyng with my father Syr Rycharde Elyot, at a Monastery of regular Chanons, called Ivy Church, two miles from the city of Sarisbury, behelde the bones of a dead man, founde depe in the ground where they dgided stone, which beyng joined together, was in length 14 feet 10 inches, whereof one of the teethe my father had, which was of the quantitee of a great walnutte.—This have I written becaufe some men will beleve nothing that is out of the compasse of their owne knowlege. And yet some of them presume to have knowlege above any other, contemnyng all men but themselves, and such as they favour.”

Sir Thomas Elyot, author of the *Bibliotheca*, and Leland's friend, died in 1546.

SECT. VII.

*Account of the Post, Coaches, Waggon, and Carriers, coming into and going out of Salisbury; brief Sketch of the County of Wilts.*

*The POST goes out*

To London, through Andover, Basingstoke, Hartfordbridge, and Staines, every evening at six o'clock, except Saturday.

To Heytesbury, Westbury, Warminster, Devizes, Marlborough, Trowbridge, Bradford, Bath, Bristol, Frome, Shepton Mallet, and Wells, every night at ten o'clock, except Sunday.

To Winchester, Romsey, New Forest, Southampton, Guernsey, Jersey, Isle of Wight, Gosport, and Portsmouth, every night at ten o'clock, except Sunday.

To Dorset, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall, every morning at six o'clock, except Monday.

*Comes in*

From London, through Staines, Hartfordbridge, Basingstoke, and Andover, every morning at seven o'clock, except Monday.

From Bristol through Bath, Bradford, Trowbridge, Devizes, Westbury, Warminster, Heytesbury, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Frome, &c. every night at eleven o'clock, except Sunday.

From Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Southampton, New Forest, Romsey, and Winchester, every night at eleven o'clock, except Sunday.

From Cornwall, Devonshire, Somerset, and Dorset, every afternoon at six o'clock, except Saturday.

*A List of the* COACHES, WAGGONS, and  
CARRIERS, *to and from Salisbury.*

[*Alphabetically digested.*]

ANDOVER.

*Tarrant* comes to the Three Swans, Monday night : returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

AMESBURY.

*Cove* comes to the Three Swans, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : returns the same days at noon.

BATH and BRISTOL.

A Post Coach from the Black Horse, Red Lion, and White Heart, alternately, to Bath and Bristol, every day at one o'clock, except Sunday.

*Bleek and Lye's* Waggon, from the Red Lion, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

BLANDFORD, DORCHESTER, WEYMOUTH, &c.

*Hayter* goes from the Goat, every Thursday morning : returns Monday.

BRADFORD and TROWBRIDGE.

*Burgefs* comes to the George, every Monday : returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

BOYTON, CODFORD, and STOCKTON.

*Alford* comes to the King's Head, Tuesday morning : returns the same day at one o'clock.

**BULFORD, DURRINGTON, and EVERLY.**

*Maton* comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday : returns the same days at noon.

**BROUGHTON.**

*Bear* comes to the Three Tuns, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning.

**BARFORD.**

*Muslewhite* comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday : returns the same days.

**BROAD CHALK.**

*Benet* comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday : returns the same days.

**CRANBORNE.**

*Read* comes to the Goat, Tuesday and Saturday mornings : returns the same days at noon.

**CHRISTCHURCH and LYMINGTON.**

*Joy* goes from his house in the Wood Market, every Wednesday and Sunday mornings at nine o'clock : returns Thursday and Monday mornings.

**DORCHESTER EXETER and PLYMOUTH.**

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way), to Exeter, every morning at seven o'clock.

The Balloon Coach, from the Black Horse, to Exeter, every evening about six o'clock.

*Ruffel's* Waggon, from the George, for Exeter, Plymouth, &c. every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, and Saturday mornings.

DEVIZES.

*Maton* comes to the Sun in Fisherton, Thursday evening : returns Friday morning early.

DONHEAD.

*Short* comes to the Chough, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

DOWNTON.

*Chalk* comes to the Wheat Sheaf, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : returns the same days at noon.

LONDON.

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard), through Andover, every night at seven o'clock, except Saturday.

A Light Coach, from the White Hart, through Stockbridge, every morning at five o'clock.

*Cook's* Post Coach, from the Black Horse, every afternoon at four o'clock, except Saturday.

The Balloon Coach from the Black Horse, every night about ten o'clock.

A Light Coach, from the Red Lion, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings at five o'clock.

*White* and *Tanner's* Waggon, sets out from their warehouse in Milford-street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening : returns the same mornings at four o'clock.

MELKSHAM.

*Haynes* comes to the Bell, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.



MARLBOROUGH.

*George* comes to the Chough, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning nine o'clock.

MANINGFORD.

*Fowler* comes to the Lamb, Monday evening : returns Tuesday noon.

NEWTON TONY.

*Forder* comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday : returns the same day.

NETHERAVON, UPAVON, &c.

*Buckland* comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday : returns the same days.

OXFORD.

*Gibbons* sets out from the Sun in Fisherton, Tuesday morning at six o'clock : returns Friday evening.

POOLE, RINGWOOD, &c.

*Whycher* comes to the Goat, Wednesday : returns the same day at twelve o'clock.

QUARLEY and AMPORT.

*Burrows* comes to the Cross Keys, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

ROMSEY, SOUTHAMPTON, and GOSPORT.

A Post Coach from the White Hart, every afternoon at one o'clock, except Sunday.

*Newell's* Waggon comes to the Cart Wheel, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday : returns the same days.

*Stockman's*

*Stockman's* Waggon comes to the Goat, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday : returns the same days.

*Rook's* Fly, from the Chough, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at seven o'clock, to Romsey, Southampton, Titchfield, and Chichester : returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

RINGWOOD, CHRISTCHURCH and POOLE.

*Watkins* comes to the Lamb, Tuesday, and Friday : returns the same day at one o'clock.

SHAFTESBURY.

*Andrews* comes to the Lamb, Monday and Thursday evenings : returns Tuesday and Friday mornings at ten o'clock.

STOCKBRIDGE and WINCHESTER.

*Leach* comes to the Black Horse, Monday, and Thursday evenings : returns Tuesday and Friday mornings at nine o'clock.

SHREWTON, MADDINGTON, &c.

*Snook* comes to the King's Head, Tuesday and Saturday mornings : returns the same days in the afternoon.

TIDWORTH.

*Spradbury* comes to the White Horse, Monday evening : returns Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

WILTON.

*Penny* comes to the Saracen's Head, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday mornings : returns the same days at two o'clock.

*Brief Sketch of the County of Wilts.*

## WILTSHIRE

**R**ECEIVES its name from Wilton, once its capital, which was so called from its situation on the river Willy, it being from Willytown contracted to Wilton. It is bounded on the north-east and east by Berkshire; on the south-east by Hampshire; on the south-west by Somersetshire; and on the north-west and north by Gloucestershire. Its length from north to south is 54 miles; its breadth from east to west 38; and it is about 142 in circumference.

The air is sweet and healthy, though something sharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody; in the southern it is rich and fertile; in the middle it chiefly consists of downs, which afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn fields and rich meadows. In some places is found knot-grass of great length, with which pigs are fed, especially about Market Lavington. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of the latter there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, on the banks of the river Nadder, where some of the stones are several yards in length, and of considerable thickness, without a flaw.

The chief manufactures of this county are those engaged in the cloathing trade.

The

The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, the Willy, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Upper Avon rises near the centre of the county, and running southward, enters Hampshire. The Lower Avon rises in the northern edge of Wiltshire, passes by Malmesbury, and at length enters Somersetshire. The Nadder rises in the south-west point of the county, and flowing eastward to Salisbury, there joins the Avon. The Willy had it's source on the western side of Wiltshire, and, running towards the south-east, falls into the Nadder, near Salisbury. The Bourne has it's spring in the eastern limits of Wiltshire, and, running to the southward, joins the Avon a little below Salisbury. And the Kennet has it's source near the middle of the county, and, running eastward, enters Berkshire. Thus, is all Wiltshire supplied with rivers, which not only afford great plenty of fish, but add to the beauty and fertility of the country in their several courses between the hills and the downs.

This county contains twenty-one market towns, a hundred and seven vicarages, three hundred and four parishes and nine hundred and fifty villages. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, which contain near twenty-eight thousand houses, and a hundred and sixty-eight thousand inhabitants. It sends thirty-four Members to Parliament, viz. two Knights of the Shire and two Burgesses for each of the following boroughs: New Sarum, Wilton, Marlborough, Old Sarum, Cricklade, Ludgershall, Wootton Bassett, Great Bedwin, Chip-

Chippenham, Malmſbury, Devizes, Weſtbury, Heyteſbury, Calne, Hindon, and Downton. The principal places are Salifbury, Wilton, Marlborough, and Devizes.

## SALISBURY PLAIN

For extent and beauty, is, unqueſtionably, one of the moſt delightful parts of Great Britain. It extends twenty-eight miles weſt of Weymouth, and twenty-five eaſt to Wincheſter; and in ſome places is from thirty-five to forty miles in breadth. That part of it about Salifbury is a chalky down, and is famous for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep.

F I N I S.

5 FE 62



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To which is added a Translation of the Original Latin into English. With an Index, in which are adapted the Modern Names to the Ancient; and with a Preface, in which is included a Plan for a General History of the County.

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